

Writing the ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

First, what is a BIBLIOGRAPHY ? Most simply, it is a list.

- ☐ A list of the works of a specific author.
- ☐ A list of items relating to a given subject. [articles, books, websites . . .]
- ☐ Description and identification of the editions, dates of issue, authorship, and typography of books or other written material.

A filmography is a list of motion pictures by an actor, a director, or on a topic.

A discography is a list of musical recordings by a composer, performer or group.

Then, what is an ANNOTATION ?

- ☐ An annotation is a critical or explanatory note.
- ☐ Annotation is the act or process of adding commentary or notes.

What is the difference between an ANNOTATION and an ABSTRACT ?

- ☐ An abstract is a brief factual description of a specific article or book, often written by the author.
- ☐ An annotation, however, will reflect the personal judgement and opinion of the person compiling the bibliography. In an annotation, you may compare that work to others you viewed, comment on your rating of that source, criticize or extol the value of the document.

An **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**, therefore, is a listing which contains **both** the citation information, as well as a critical evaluative description of the items selected.

HOW LONG ARE ANNOTATIONS ? Depends on your assignment. Your instructor will specify the required length of the annotations. Typically, annotations are around 150 words [or about 10 lines in 12 pitch font, normal margins].

To get started

- ☐ Select a topic.
- ☐ Select the books, articles or other resources you will write about.
- ☐ Read the selected items; it is a bit difficult to write descriptively about something you haven't read.
- ☐ Arrange the list in alphabetical order by the main entry (usually authors)

The Library's webguide provides links to a number of online annotated bibliography resources www.tcc.fl.edu/. . . /division_of_library_services/research_guides/annotated_bibliography

A sample annotated bibliography is listed on the back. It is a subject bibliography, containing a variety of sources [books, articles and websites] on the same topic. [in Turabian format]

The Impact of Star Trek: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Resources

Andreadis, Athena. *To Seek Out New Life: The Biology of Star Trek*. New York : Crown, 1998.

The mission of *Star Trek Enterprise* was to seek out new life. Harvard biologist Andreadis takes on the various life forms covered in the series and examines the physiology, psychology, and sociology of the now familiar Vulcans, Klingons, androids and shapeshifters. How likely is teleportation ? Do we rate aliens by "snuggability"? Her analysis of biological science, from cloning to symbiosis, is enlightening and entertaining.

Broderick, James. F. *The Literary Galaxy of Star Trek: An Analysis of References and Themes in the Television Series and Films*. Jefferson, N.C. : McFarland & Co, 2006.

Star Trek may have been placed in the future, but many episodes bear homage to literary classics, a list which includes *Hamlet*, *Ulysses*, *Moby Dick*, and *Dracula*. Classic authors cited include Booker T. Washington, Edgar Allan Poe, and Shakespeare. Broderick, an English professor, examines plot lines and themes for all 5 series and 10 movies. A delightful read.

Consalvo, Mia. "Borg Babes, Drones, and the Collective: Reading Gender and the Body in *Star Trek*." *Women's Studies in Communication* 27 (Summer 2004): 177-203. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=16901293&site=ehost-live> (accessed July 2007).

While *Trek* mythos writers tried to downplay stereotypes, Consalvo examines how well they succeeded by looking at female representation in the cyborg world. Individualism vs the hive, sexuality vs androgyny, *Seven of Nine* vs the Queen: Consalvo examines implications for our medical technology and societal impact.

Evangelista, Benny. "Trek Tech: 40 Years since the *Enterprise*'s Inception, Some of Its Science Fiction Gadgets Are Part of Everyday Life." *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 15, 2004. <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2004/03/15/BUGO35EG1T83.DTL> (accessed July 10, 2007).

Early *Trek* had an incredible impact on future engineers, scientists and technologists, inspiring them to create the devices we now take for granted such as mp3 players, flat screen plasma monitors, communication devices and accessible computer technology in all aspects of our daily lives. Since the first *Enterprise* took flight, the leap in technological advancement outpaces any other 40 year period in history.

Geraghty, Lincoln. "Homosocial Desire on the Final Frontier: Kinship, the American Romance, and *Deep Space Nine*'s 'Erotic Triangles.'" *The Journal of Popular Culture* 36 (Winter 2003): 441-465.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1540-5931.00015> (accessed August 23, 2007).

Early series examined "social, cultural, and political changes" from the 60's thru early 90's using many stereotypes. *DS9* continued the mission to examine social inequalities, but went intellectually deeper into relationships of family, friendship, and sexuality , "using more positive culture symbols" and group dynamics.

Porter, Jennifer. ed. *Star Trek and Sacred Ground: Explorations of Star Trek, Religion, and American Culture*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1999.

Early *Trek* downplayed the role of religion in the future. Later series, particularly *Deep Space Nine*, and *Voyager*, fully embraced religious diversity, gently exploring the culture of both human and various alien races, their views on life and death, immortality, spiritualities, and scriptures. *Star Trek* not only envisioned alien mythologies, but became a mythology itself.

Shatner, William., & Chip Walker, eds. *Star Trek, I'm Working on That: A Trek from Science Fiction to Science Fact*. New York: Pocket Books, 2002.

William Shatner, aka Captian Kirk, lends his down-to-earth sense of humor as he explains some of the complex and cutting-edge technology scientists in the US are developing today. From holodeck VRs to time travel, communicators to tricorders, Shatner explores the ever narrowing gap between science fiction and science fact. Highlighting older *Trek* scifi technology we now take for granted, he gives us a look ahead to coming innovations in the not so distant future.